National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program: Use of Indicators

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Public Health Surveillance

- How do we measure progress towards the aim of public health to prevent disease & promote health?
 - Idea of systematically observing, recording, collecting, & analyzing data for intervention stems from Hippocrates
- What events should be under surveillance?
 - An established & accepted classification system for healthrelated events is useful
 - Case definitions have informed infectious disease surveillance since the 17^{th} century



Public Health Surveillance Objectives

- Estimate the magnitude of a health effect in the population at risk
- Understand the natural history of a health effect
- Detect health effect outbreaks, clusters or epidemics
- Document the distribution & spread of a health effect
- Generate hypotheses about etiology
- Monitor & evaluate interventions
- Monitor & detect changes & trends
- Assess quality & safety of health services
- Identify research needs & facilitate scientific research
- Facilitate planning



Indicators: System for Organizing Information

- Case (event) definitions: indicators of a specific health effect
- Factors that form the case (event) definition
 - Direct & indirect measures of an indicator
 - Person
 - Place
 - Time
 - Clinical signs and symptoms
 - Laboratory results
 - Other

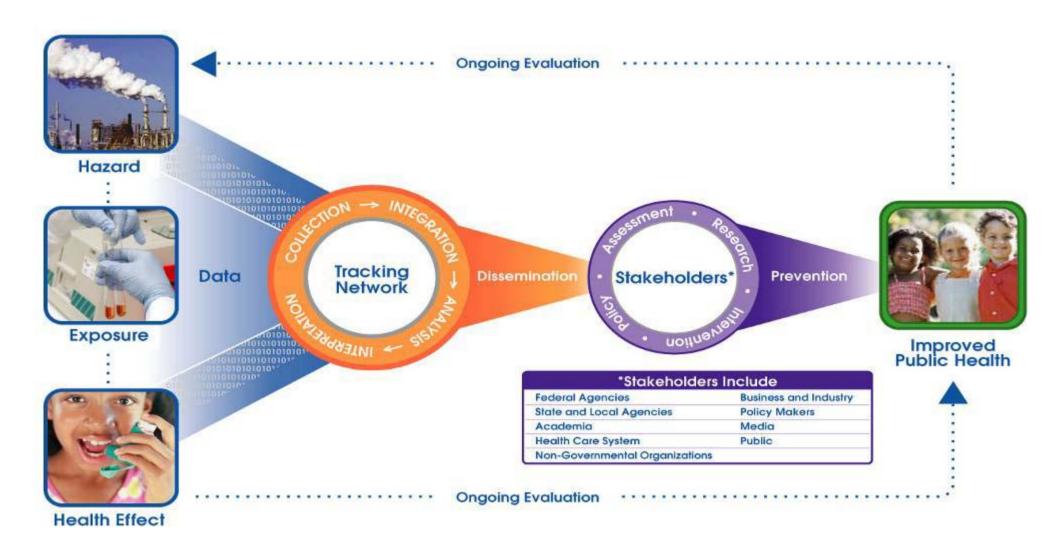


Tracking = Public Health Surveillance

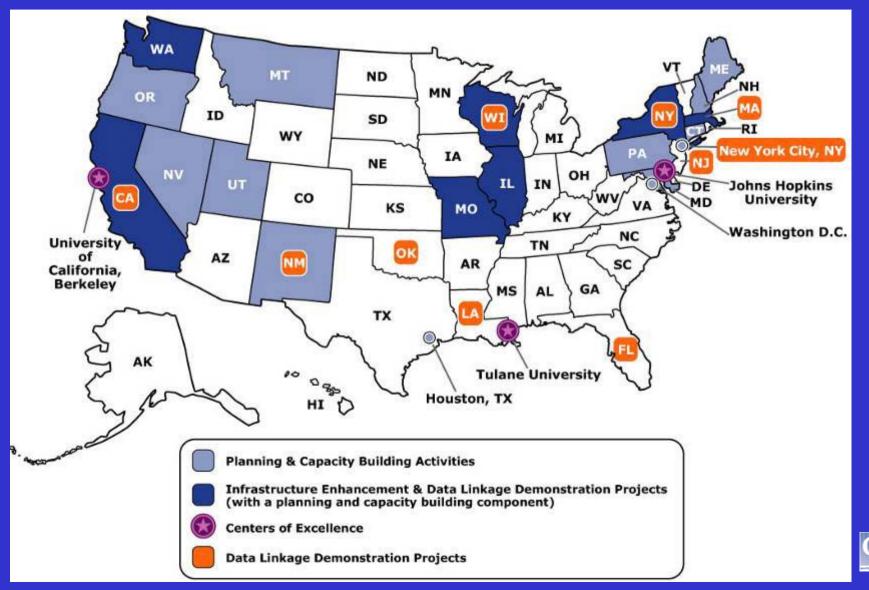
- Environmental public health tracking is the <u>ongoing</u>, systematic collection, <u>integration</u>, analysis, interpretation of data about the following factors:
 - environmental hazards
 - human exposure to environmental hazards
 - health effects potentially related to exposure to environmental hazards
- Data must be disseminated to plan, implement, and evaluate environmental public health action



ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRACKING



The National Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) Program - 2004



CSTE/CDC EPHI Project Key Features

- Project started in 1999 prior to EPHT
- Endorsed by Council of State & Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE)
 - Facilitates State Epidemiologists to report surveillance data to CDC
- Partner participation including EPA
- Project informed by existing efforts such as EPA, WHO, etc
- Addresses all possible environmental public health concerns
 - 38 core Environmental Public Health Indicators (EPHIs)
 - Draft technical supplement available upon request from dcombs@cdc.gov
 - Optional EPHIs
 - Developmental EPHIs
 - Other CSTE/CDC indicator efforts
- Suggested measures
- Standard definitions when available
- Measurement criteria when available
- Potential data sources

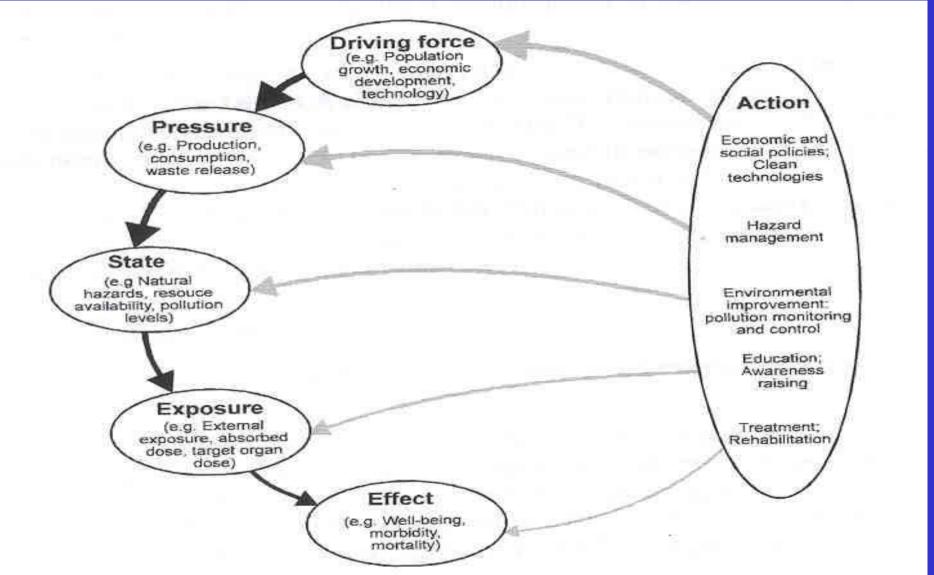


EPHT Indicator Recipient Activity Goals

- Is the EPHI practical for your program?
- Does the EPHI meet your program's priority information needs?
- Does the EPHI produce efficient & valuable information?
- Does the EPHI provide an accurate measure of environmental public health?

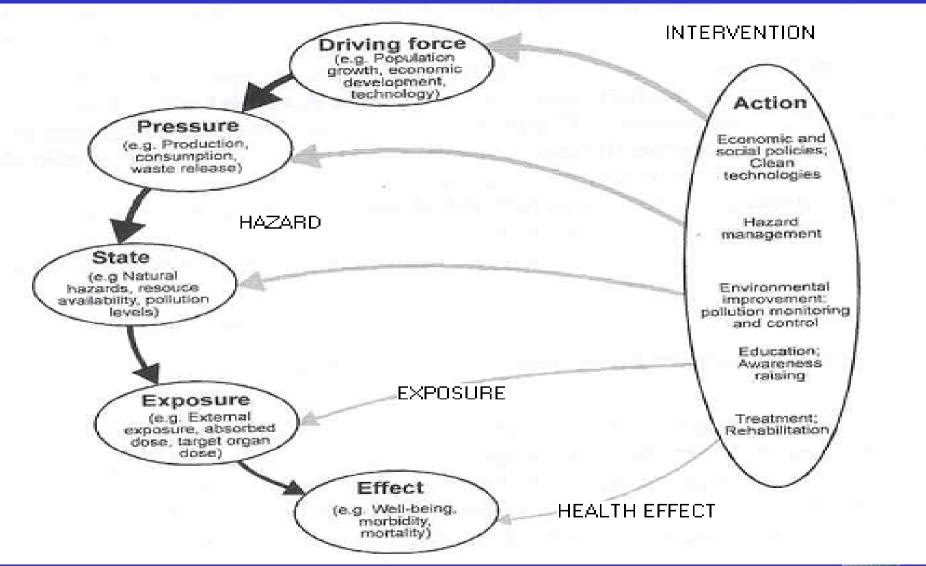


WHO "DPSEEA" (Pressure State) Model



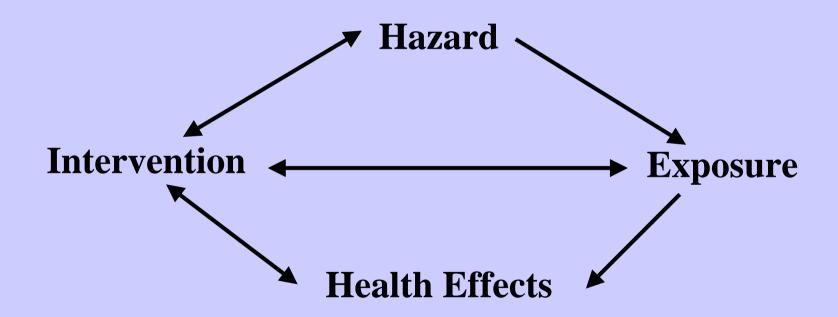


CSTE/CDC EPHI Framework





CSTE/CDC EPHI Framework





CSTE/CDC EPHI Types

- Hazard: condition or activity that identifies exposure potential
- **Exposure:** biologic marker in human tissue or fluid that identifies presence of a potentially harmful substance(s)
- Health effect: disease or condition that identifies an adverse effect from exposure to a known or suspected environmental hazard
- Intervention: program or policy to minimize or prevent a hazard, exposure, or health effect



CSTE/CDC EPHI Topics

- Air, Ambient
- Air, Indoor
- Disasters
- Lead
- Noise
- Pesticides

- Sentinel Events
- Sun and UltravioletLight
- Toxics and Waste
- Water, Ambient
- Water, Drinking



Next Steps

- CSTE Pre-Conference Day
 - June 6, 2004
 - EPHT Workshop
 - Oral reports from grantees on EPHI activity
 - Discuss lessons learned
 - Synthesize lessons learned to inform CSTE and EPHT



For More Information

- www.cdc.gov/nceh/tracking
- www.cdc.gov/nceh/indicators/default.htm
- www.cste.org

